



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 28, 1858.

## TREASURY NOTES.

The rumor that "the Executive has determined to ask Congress to authorize a new loan to the amount of thirty millions of dollars, and to fund the twenty millions of treasury notes recently authorized to be issued," according to the Washington Union is unfounded. That paper says:—"There is no intention of asking for a conversion of the temporary loan, represented by the treasury notes issued, and to be issued, into a permanent loan, represented by government bonds. Although the falling off in the revenues of the government during the last six months, as compared with the figures for the same period in preceding years, has been prodigious, partly from the reduction of the tariff, but chiefly from the late paralysis of business and pressure in the money markets of the world; yet it is generally conceded that this paralysis cannot last, and is already in a great degree overcome. There can be no doubt that the business of the country will soon resume its wonted buoyancy, and that the revenues of the government will at once early day swell again to their usual volume. There is certainly no sufficient reason now apparent for changing the twenty-million loan from a temporary into a permanent one. We are sure that we hazard little in saying that the other branch of the surmise is equally unwarranted. We believe that, of the twenty millions of treasury notes already authorized, only about eight millions have been outstanding. A larger sum than eight millions has indeed been issued, but the excess, over and above the sum, have been redeemed; and the department has yet in reserve, and available, about twelve millions of treasury notes, for use in aid of the now augmenting current revenues produced by the tariff."

The Union adds:—"We understand that the Secretary has made a call upon his colleagues of the cabinet to know what will probably be the amount of their respective drafts upon him for the two next quarters, extending from July to December. The desired responses have not yet been made, and probably will not be ready for a week or two to come. The Secretary, therefore, is not in possession of the information as yet, himself, upon which to found an opinion as to whether it will be prudent to call for authority to issue an additional amount of treasury notes. The statement that there will be any call at all is premature; much more so, that the call will be for the sum of thirty millions."

Per Contra, "the" Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, generally well posted on such matters, writes:—"The rumor that the Executive will apply to Congress for a loan of thirty million, in addition to the issue of twenty million, of treasury notes, which are to be funded, gathers strength and consistency and will probably be verified by a message to Congress within the week. As the application will give rise to much discussion, and action will be long delayed, the application cannot be made too soon."

When the treasury notes were applied for it was not thought certain that there would be occasion for their use, and it was believed that they would be got in the course of the year, from the accruing revenue. It seems that while the revenue has not equalled the expectations, the expenditures promise to be greater than was estimated."

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science, will commence to-day at the hall of the Maryland Institute in Baltimore. Amongst those expected to be present were named Professors Louis Agassiz, A. D. Bache, J. D. Dana, Joseph Henry, Walcott Gibbs, B. J. Peirce, J. C. Deane, W. B. Rogers, John F. Frazer, R. S. McCullough, J. W. Andrews, and Alexis Caswell. It is also stated that Ex-President Fillmore, Hon. Thomas S. Arthur, Governor Chase and other citizens of national fame will attend. An address of welcome to the members of the Convention will be made by the Hon. Thomas Swann, Mayor of Baltimore. A programme of lectures, fete, and entertainments has been prepared by the citizens of Baltimore, in compliment to the members of the Convention during the week it will hold its session.

The papers continue to record serious accidents from the explosion of camphene lamps. The Albany Evening Journal remarks:—"Notwithstanding the warnings which the press have reiterated for years, these explosive fluids continue their mission of death. It is not the ignorant alone who suffer. Those who know the imminent peril attending their use, persist with an infatuation little short of madness to peril their own lives and those of their children and domestics to save a few pennies a week! It is within the bounds of truth to say that at least one hundred lives a year are lost by the use of these murderous compounds, and this sacrifice will continue for years to come in spite of all that may or can be said against it."

The Oneida (N. Y.) Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Cooperstown, on Wednesday. Bishop Ames, of Indiana, presiding, in the place of the late Bishop Waugh. The Conference was well attended, and there was a prospect that the session would be one of great harmony. On Friday, Bishop Ames addressed the young candidates for the ministry. His remarks were spoken of as having been most appropriate and effective, and calculated to do much good. The reports from the several districts present a large increase of church members and probationers during the past year.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the Deficiency bill was taken up, and the Senate amendments disposed of. The amendment striking out the appropriation for the official reporters of the House, was disagreed to: yeas 67, nays 119. The amendment, striking out the third section of House bill, which provides that certain payments by the Clerk may be allowed, was also disagreed to: yeas 55, nays 126. The amendment requiring that all contracts by the War and Navy Departments shall hereafter be exported to Congress, and not entered into except in cases of emergency, was agreed to.

Mr. Collins is in Washington, on business respecting the re-establishment of his steamship line. He claims a certain amount of arrears of pay, while the Department claims a balance against him, as fines and forfeitures for irregularity in the trips of his steamers. The pay is now by law \$10,000 per voyage. It is understood that Mr. Collins proposes to apply to Congress for a change in the Eastern part of his line, from Liverpool to Southampton. The reason of the desired change, is said to be that the steamers will receive at Southampton large shipments of French goods, which pay heavy freights on despatch.

The Mail Contracts awarded to successful bidders for carrying the mails for four years from 1st of July next, in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas Territories; and also, on the proposals, under the advertisement of February 1, 1858, for routes established by the act of Congress of March 3, 1857, in various States of the Union, were announced on Monday morning. There was a large crowd of contractors at the Post Office Department.

Thomas Allison has been indicted in the Central Criminal Court, London, for alleged participation in the affair of the *Rae* Lepelletier, by which nine persons were killed. A short time since, Allison was in New York, and remained there some time. He afterwards went to the West, and passed through Chicago about three weeks ago. It is said now that he is in Minnesota. As he has been indicted in England, he can be returned under the Extradition treaty, if the English government asks for him.

The Secretary of State, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, has addressed a letter to the British Minister, Lord Napier, in which is expressed the high appreciation by the Navy Department of the kindness on various occasions of British naval officers towards those of our own Government. Those who afforded assistance and relief to the sufferers on board of the frigate *Susquehanna*, are named as especially entitled to thanks and appreciation.

The agitation aroused in Italy by the trial and execution of Orsini and Perri, appears rather to increase than to diminish. The second letter of Orsini to the Emperor, which was written before the attempt, was duplicated by Orsini, and a copy is said to be in the hands of a Sardinian editor, who has demanded the privilege of publishing it. This privilege will no doubt be denied, on account of remonstrances from Austria.

It is stated that within the last twenty-two years the Baptists in the United States have made a clear gain of 6,656 churches, 4,224 ministers, and 593,639 members, being an annual increase of 335 churches, 192 ministers, and 26,529 members. The increase for the last two years has been much greater in the Southern than in the Northern States—the greatest increase having been in Virginia, Alabama, and Missouri.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of France, for the opening of eleven great thoroughfares through different parts of Paris, at a cost of two millions of francs—each to be paid by the state and two-thirds by the city, as heretofore. The time allowed for their completion is ten years. But it is not intended to occupy more than six years.

Mr. J. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, offered a resolution providing for evening sessions for debate, which met with strenuous opposition, and a series of adverse motions followed. The House adjourned, for want of a quorum, having the resolution still under consideration.

The aggregate wealth of the United States amounts to \$12,000,000,000 and the population is 24,000,000. The wealth divided by the population gives \$500 to each person, young and old; and counting five persons to each family, would give the hard-earned little fortune of \$2,500 to every family of the republic, not excluding the slaves.

The Montgomery county, Va., Star says, that the hog cholera is on the increase, and that 600 hogs have died of it in the southwestern portion of that county. No remedy has been discovered that will check the ravages of the disease, which generally proves fatal in 10 or 12 hours.

The Fayetteville N. C. Observer says:—"We are glad to hear good accounts of the growing wheat. The farmers from all the wheat-growing counties trading at this place, report the growing wheat as never equalled in quality and greatly increased in quantity."

Wm. T. Ingraham, esq., of the commercial house of Wm. O. Price & Co., of Augusta, Ga., committed suicide on Sunday with a pistol, from some cause unknown. He was a native of Albany, New York, and a noble and highly-esteemed man.

Richard S. Woolsey has brought suit against the Cincinnati Gas Company, and laid his damages at \$10,000, for personal injuries sustained by the explosion of the gas in the Methodist church of that city some time ago.

Ex-President Fillmore and lady, are expected in Washington, in a few days.

Tolerance. "In no other country in the world could such a demonstration be proposed without frightening the constituted authorities from their propriety, or moving them to an immediate interdiction of the display to prevent the agitation of the whole population to a dangerous pitch of excitement. Yet here in this great city with a most varied population, so potent and admirable in its influences is our free system of government that a mass of men, animated by the most intense and reverent feelings, can march in procession through our streets, and assemble in one of our public places to hear speeches in half a dozen languages eulogising the memory of a man, who has been the victim of assassins, with none to molest them, and with no overwhelming military or police force to watch their movements. Whilst the almost unanimous sentiment of our citizens is in favor of the demonstration, and of the infamy of a mad and murderous enterprise to the dignity of a heroic deed, either in pity or silent detestation, it is as if by a bubble of excitement which harms nobody. We allow the fullest liberty to the expression of opinion, and are never alarmed by the windy harangues of irritated orators. Free speech is a safety-valve of which we understand the value; and while it is kept open, no harm can come to our institutions from such idle displays as that of last evening."

The New York Sun, in referring to the toleration of all sorts of opinions in this country, says:—"In no other country in the world could such a demonstration be proposed without frightening the constituted authorities from their propriety, or moving them to an immediate interdiction of the display to prevent the agitation of the whole population to a dangerous pitch of excitement. Yet here in this great city with a most varied population, so potent and admirable in its influences is our free system of government that a mass of men, animated by the most intense and reverent feelings, can march in procession through our streets, and assemble in one of our public places to hear speeches in half a dozen languages eulogising the memory of a man, who has been the victim of assassins, with none to molest them, and with no overwhelming military or police force to watch their movements. Whilst the almost unanimous sentiment of our citizens is in favor of the demonstration, and of the infamy of a mad and murderous enterprise to the dignity of a heroic deed, either in pity or silent detestation, it is as if by a bubble of excitement which harms nobody. We allow the fullest liberty to the expression of opinion, and are never alarmed by the windy harangues of irritated orators. Free speech is a safety-valve of which we understand the value; and while it is kept open, no harm can come to our institutions from such idle displays as that of last evening."

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## THE KANSAS QUESTION.

In the Senate: On Monday, the report of the Committee of Conference appointed to confer with a similar committee of the House of Representatives in relation to their disagreeing votes on the Kansas bill, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Stuart raised a point of order against the reception of the report and its accompanying bill, until the bill for which it purported to be a substitute was before the Senate. He demanded, before the report was read, that the bill for which it purported to be a substitute should be read. If this could not be done because, as was true in point of fact and of parliamentary law, the Kansas bill, with all the accompanying papers, was in the II. use, it followed that it was not competent for the Senate to consider the report and the substitute bill, until the House had first passed upon the same and transmitted them to the Senate with the Kansas bill.

Against this point of order it was argued by Mr. Green and others that the report of the committee was a proposition pending before both branches of Congress, which, in reality might be regarded *pro hac vice* as acting in joint committee through their respective conferees—those of each body being empowered to bring in their report simultaneously to their respective Houses.

The President *pro tem.* of the Senate (Mr. Biggs) decided against the point made by Mr. Stuart, who appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Tombs moved to lay the appeal on the table, which motion was rejected, yeas 25, nays 25. After further debate, the question being taken whether the decision of the Chair should be sustained, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 30, nays 13.

Mr. Crittenden moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Wednesday next; a motion which he made in no factious spirit, but because he desired further time to examine the provisions of the bill presented by the committee as a substitute for both the House and the Senate bills. The motion was rejected, yeas 25, nays 29.

The debate upon the propriety of considering the question immediately, was prolonged by Messrs. Douglas, Tombs, Pugh, Green, and others, and the whole day spent in discussing points of order under the rules of the Senate.

On the one side it was charged that these points were raised for purposes of delay without any real cause. On the other it was represented that the rules of parliamentary law inhibiting the consideration of the question by the Senate while the bill was in the House, were imperative, and any vote upon the bill in this stage of its progress through the House might subsequently open the debatable question whether it had been legitimately passed by both branches, even though it should receive a majority in each. It was further argued that a measure carried in opposition to a standing rule of the Senate would lack that sanction which all legislative proceedings should carry with them to the people, who would be little likely to respect laws passed in violation of the laws of the body enacting them.

In the House of Representatives, the report of the Kansas Conference Committee was taken up. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, submitted a proposition to take up the subject for action on Wednesday, and a prolonged debate ensued. The pending motion, to postpone for two weeks, was finally rejected—yeas 100, nays 104—and the subject was postponed until one o'clock to-day.—*Nat. Int.*

## NORTHEASTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE.

It is already stated that a Convention of Railroad officers has been held at Chattanooga, in Tennessee, for the purpose of arranging a new schedule on the great Northeastern and Southwestern route. The Knoxville Citizen gives the following explanation of the advantages of the line, which it will be seen, comprise at one and the same time, economy, convenience and safety:

"Through tickets at low rates have been made over this line, from New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, and Atlanta, to all the watering places in Virginia, also to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Richmond, Petersburg and Lynchburg, Va.; also from Savannah and Augusta, Ga., to the Virginia Springs. These tickets include the necessary staging from the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to the various Springs in Virginia, carrying servants at half price, except on stages."

The time now between New Orleans and New York is less than five days, and will soon be twelve hours less.

The distance between Knoxville and New Orleans is 802 miles, which will be reduced this year to 792 miles by the completion of the Cleveland and Chattanooga cut-off—between Knoxville and Washington City 587 miles, to be lessened 84 miles next year, by the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg—distance between New Orleans and Washington City and New Orleans, via Knoxville, Tennessee, 1265 miles, time 60 hours, allowing ample time for refreshments and mail facilities.

W. C. Smith, of Lynchburg, Va., R. C. Jackson, of Athens, Tenn., and F. C. Ames, of Memphis, Railroad Superintendents, were appointed a standing committee to perfect and put into operation a system of checking baggage through.

The opening of this great Southern Central Line of Railway, (for it is now a fixture—open and ready for mails and passengers) brings to the Southern comfort, convenience, economy and safety; comfort in freedom from the heat and dust of the extreme Southern line, convenience in close connections and absence of omnibuses and hacks, economy in distance, and consequent lessening liability to accident; and safety in his family arrangements, from annoyance, underground railroads and border abolitionists.

Not the least of the advantages of the proposed arrangement, is the through ticket system to the various Virginia Springs. Thus, a gentleman may leave New Orleans for the White Sulphur, and come straight through on a single ticket, without the necessity of re-checking his baggage. Besides the saving he will make in time, money, and discomfort, he will be spared the numerous changes of cars, and the frequent checking of baggage. We confidently predict a heavy travel not only to the Virginia Springs, but through all the Northern cities, over the great Northeastern and Southwestern route, during the coming summer.—*Lynchburg Virg.*

Ninety Scandinavian Mormons arrived at New York, on Saturday, in the ship John Bright, from Liverpool. They purpose going to Canada for the present. News of the march of United States troops did not reach them until after they had made all their arrangements for emigrating to that place. Among the number are about forty females, and only a few children. They are accompanied by missionaries who have been laboring in the north of Europe for some years, and who declare that they have suffered many persecutions and imprisonments because of their efforts to spread "the true faith."

Senator Fitch, was summoned to his home in Indiana on Saturday last, by a telegraph dispatch announcing the serious illness of a member of his family.

JOB PRINTING. Neatly executed, with despatch, at this Office.

## THE LATE COL. BENTON.

The subjoined letter from Dr. May, the late Col. Benton's medical adviser and friend, in furnishing an authentic account of the nature and progress of the painful malady which terminated that eminent statesman's life, as well as some impressive incidents of his last hours, will possess deep interest not alone for the wide circle of his immediate friends, but for the public at large. We feel obliged to Mr. Jones for enabling us to put the letter before our readers.—*Nat. Int.*

Sir: You were present at my morning visit to Col. Benton, on the day preceding his death, when he handed me an extract from a newspaper purporting to give an account of his disease, and as you are aware, he then earnestly requested me to draw up "a statement of his case for the satisfaction of his friends in Missouri." I promised him faithfully to do so, and in compliance with that pledge I now send you the following brief statement of his last illness.

The disease of which Col. Benton died was *Cancer of the Rectum*. In the affection itself there was nothing peculiar, as it is a complaint not uncommon to an advanced period of life. But the extraordinary fortitude with which he met and contended to the last with this formidable malady; the wonderful mental vigor which he retained whilst it was preying upon his vital; the indomitable energy of character he displayed, and the unceasing labor which he daily underwent, and to the last moment of his existence, when considered in connection with the position he has long held to his country, have rendered his case one of deep interest.

Although I had occasionally visited Col. Benton for more than three years prior to his death, it was not until the month of September, 1857, that my attention was especially called to the disease of which he died.

In the month of February, 1856, I performed on him an operation for Hydrocele, (a very simple operation,) and to which he alluded when you were standing by his bedside, the day before his death, when he remarked that he had been also treated by me for a disease similar to that which had afflicted the historian Gibbon, and which he requested me to note in my report of his case.

From this time until the summer of 1857 he was frequently absent from Washington delivering his lectures in different cities.

In the intervals of his return, he occasionally consulted me in regard to simply an irregular condition of his bowels; but he complained so little, and his general health seemed so undisturbed, that it was impossible to have suspected even the incipient stage of the incurable malady which was to destroy him.

Some time in the month of May, 1857, that my attention was especially called to his case. He then sent for me to see him for what he supposed was a severe attack of colic. His bowels were obstinately constipated, and all medicine failed to remove the obstruction. On examining the intestine, I discovered it to be closed by a hard tumor about three to four inches above its termination. The abdominal distension was at this time very great, and his suffering must have been extreme, but his nature was so uncomplaining, in fact there was so much of the Roman in his mind, that he gave but little evidence of the pain he endured.

My friend, Dr. Hall, saw him in consultation with me at that time, and after repeated and tedious efforts, we finally succeeded in passing a slender tube through the obstruction, and thus gave exit to the enormous accumulation of gas and other matter within the abdomen. A more careful examination, made very soon after this, confirmed me in the view we then took of his case, and of its hopeless nature, and I communicated that opinion to himself and to his friends. He received it with perfect calmness and resignation, expressing only the wish that he might be allowed to live long enough to finish his work.

Before he was relieved in the attack just spoken of, he had given up all hope of recovery. He told me he was satisfied that the hour of his dissolution was near at hand, and that his only regret was in not recovering, and that his only regret in parting with the world were "in separating from his children, and to leaving his great work undone; that death had no terrors for him, for he had thought on that subject too long to feel any." It may not be inappropriate for me here to state that although he never expressed to me any views upon the subject of religion, he did so freely after this to the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, his pastor, and friend, as the following statement of Dr. Sunderland will show. He said:—"During the last week of his life, he said to me, 'I have several interviews with him at his own request. Our conversation was mainly on the subject of religion, and in regard to his own views and exercises in the speedy prospect of death.' In these conversations he most emphatically and distinctly renounced all self-reliance, and cast himself entirely on the mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ as the ground of his acceptance with God. His own words were, 'God's mercy in Jesus Christ is my sole reliance.'"

I ascertained that in the intervals of my visits to him at that time, he repeatedly went to his work and corrected the proof-sheets, which he was in the habit of receiving at short periods from his publisher, Mr. Appleton, and I recollect on one occasion when I did not suppose he could stand, he suddenly arose from his bed, and, in face of all remonstrance, walked to his table at some distance off, and corrected and finished the conclusion of another work on which he was engaged, and of which he had shortly before received the proofs from New York. His unrequitable will enabled him to do it, but when done he was so exhausted I had to take the pen from his hand, and give it the direction of his friends. He recovered from the immediate danger of this attack, he labored as he had done for years before constantly at his task. Rising by daylight, and writing incessantly with the exception of an hour he usually devoted to his afternoon ride on his horse, the effect of which I learned from the position of his disease, he yet seemed to think was of benefit to him.

At this labor he continued from day to day until within about a week before his death, when no longer able to arise from weakness, he wrote in his bed, and when no longer able to do that dictated his views to others.

Thus it may be truly said of him he literally "died in harness," battling bravely from day to day with the most formidable malady that afflicts humanity; his intellect undiminished, and his iron will sustaining him in the execution of his great national work, almost to the last moment of his existence.

I am, very respectfully and truly yours, JNO. FRED MAY.

WM. CAREY JONES, esq.

REWARD.—Strayed away or was stolen from my self, the night of the 24th inst., a very fine Saddle and Harness HORSE, about sixteen hands high. He is white with silver mane, small grayish legs, slightly dappled rump, and has a small scar on one side of the face. When he left he had on old shoes—boots much worn out, and lame in left front foot—was brought from Baltimore city the day before. I will give a liberal reward if taken up and restored to me, and twenty-five dollars (if stolen) or the detection of the thief.

W. F. MACRAE.

Backland, Pr. Wm. Co., Va., ap 28—603W

FAMILY FLOUR.—45 lbs. warranted to be equal in quality to any that is brought to this market, will be sold at market price; also, just received, another lot of prime Country Bacon.

ap 27

## THE COOLIE TRADE.

A number of important papers in relation to African laborers and the Coolie trade were transmitted to the Senate, on Friday, by the President.

Among them is a letter from Mr. Mason, Minister to France, dated February 19th, in which he relates a conversation with Count Walewski. Mr. Mason inquired whether there was any (as in the statements in the English newspapers, that French vessels freighted with African emigrants would be regarded by British cruisers as engaged in the African slave trade. Count Walewski replied in the negative. He said that there had been some communication between the two governments on the subject, and that the British would not object to the French scheme, while the wants of the British colonies were being supplied by the coolie trade.

Count Walewski urged that the plan was adopted to secure African labor, which was indispensable to their colonies; that the emigrants were free, and were rescued generally from ignorance and heathenism; that, relieved from ignorance and heathenism, they would be humanized and Christianized by being placed in contact with the French colonists. It does not appear whether any consideration is paid to the chiefs of the tribes for their captives or people. Mr. Mason infers that there is. Nor is the duration of the term of service explained, and it remains to be seen whether any of the emigrants will serve their term or return to their country. Judging from the tone of the public press, and reasoning *a priori*, Mr. Mason feels confident that in future we will see the fanatical denunciations of American slavery greatly moderated, if not silenced in France, and perhaps in England. He adds: "It is quite evident that the coolie question is gaining strength both in England and France, that the compulsory emancipation of slaves in their tropical colonies, by the authority of government, was a political error committed—an error unjust to the colonies, whose rights in their property were destroyed, and to the colonies by the annihilation of the labor which made them productive without securing any compensating benefit."

There was also a letter from Mr. Cass to Lord Napier, dated the 10th April, in which the former says, that a system of joint blockade on the Coast of Africa, had been pursued for some years, and the benefit it has produced, bears no reasonable proportion, he regrets to observe, to the expenditure of life and treasure it has cost. But there is another way of proceeding without dangers and difficulties, and inefficiency, which is sure to succeed if adopted, and persevered in, and that is to close the slave mart of the world, or rather the island of Cuba, which is now almost the only region where the slave dealer can find a market. If these unfortunate victims could not be sold, they would not be bought. To shut the ports of Cuba to their entrance is to shut the ports of Africa to their departure; and to effect this, nothing would seem to be wanting but the cordial co-operation of the Spanish government.

The introduction of the slave trade into this country is a fact which he (Mr. Cass) believes the present generation has not witnessed. It is understood that Spain has adopted a similar policy, and that she will use her best exertions to prevent the importation of slaves into her colonies. This policy, if carried out, has not certainly been recommended, although it is difficult to believe that the Spanish government would resist or neglect the firm remonstrance of these two great powers, or even of Great Britain.

In reply to Lord Napier's remark about the habit of vessels upon the coast of Africa, to hoist the American flag as a protection against the British cruisers, and that this precaution against the British cruisers does not protect the slave from a visit, but a United States duty the right of the cruising vessels by force in time of peace, and to decide the broad inquiry whether the vessel is navigated according to law, as claimed by England. And to send her in at pleasure for trial cannot be submitted to by any independent nation without injury and dishonor.

In conclusion, Mr. Cass says he is in true belief by the President to inform Lord Napier that, while he is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency, he is prepared, under existing circumstances, to enter into any new negotiations on the subject of the American slave trade.

## A DESTRUCTIVE WAR ENGINE.

We mentioned some time since that two of our ingenious citizens, Messrs. Wright and Gidd, had completed the model of a rotary cannon which would be fired at the rate of sixty rounds per minute. Since that announcement the inventors have been engaged in having constructed a working model of the gun, which is now finished, and was tested yesterday afternoon in a vacant building on Washington street. The piece is a beautiful little brass gun of the usual shape, mounted on wheels, and so constructed that a rotary cylinder constitutes the barrel, which contains four chambers, each of which is a hopper and fired as rapidly as a man can work an ordinary lever backward and forward. The piece is discharged by electricity, and from this results an important and valuable discovery, which was developed after the completion of the piece. By means of the battery and wires connecting with the cylinder by which ignition is caused, the cylinder becomes partly electrified, which keeps it cool as if continually bathed with ice. Some two hundred rounds were fired yesterday in rapid succession at the rate of about thirty rounds per minute, at a short distance, without heating the swab once, the breech was much colder than when the firing commenced. The rapidity of firing was much retarded by the bad quality of the cartridge in use, but such as it was it was sufficient to demonstrate the complete success of the invention. We understand that as soon as all arrangements are completed, the inventors will proceed to Washington and lay their plans before the Government.—*Buffalo Express, 23d.*

## THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

A warm controversy is carried on in the English press respecting a dispute between the Right Reverend Bishop Gobat, the head of the Church of England mission at Jerusalem, and the British Consul there. Owing to the acrimony of the disputants, it is difficult to get at the real merits of the controversy. The report that the Bishop had been arrested, by the Consul or at his instance, proves to be unfounded. He had simply been enjoined, at the Consul's instance, not to leave Jerusalem pending a trial for libel in which he was one of the defendants. The other defendants were similarly enjoined. The plaintiff is a Mr. R. A. Turk, the first convert of the London Missionary Society's mission at Jerusalem, and employed as dragoman by Mr. Finn, the British Consul.

Charges reflecting on his integrity were sent to the home office in London, signed by Bishop Gobat and three other members of the Church of England mission. They proved to be false, and Mr. R. A. Turk, through Mr. Consul Finn asked a retraction. This was refused and with the sanction of Lord Clarendon, Mr. Russell commenced an action for libel against his accusers. It being known that some of the defendants were about to leave Jerusalem, the Bishop included, and Mr. Finn's proposal for a friendly settlement having been rejected, he obtained an injunction against them to prevent their defaming the ends of justice.

But how many, think you, how many of all the complex we know could be cited as examples? Remember now, we are not taking the slightest cognizance of that host of marriages termed fashionable and convenient. In these unmatched cases, as "unlike signs give minus," we look of course for small results. But 'tis the happiness of our good, honest, well-assorted couples, we are solicitous about. Those who, at heart, have substantial love for each other, who, if they again had privilege of choice, would probably make the same selection; yet, who give themselves a very prickly sort of time, from the curious way they have of showing their conjugal affection. Not that all the complex we know could be cited as examples. Remember now, we are not taking the slightest cognizance of that host of marriages termed fashionable and convenient. In these unmatched cases, as "unlike signs give minus," we look of course for small results. 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